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Pezhite-Peak Low-Grade Metamorphic Rocks (Pezhite-Peak Ultramylonite to Blueschist Facies)	
EASTON METAMORPHIC SUITE	
	<p>Darrington Phyllite and (or) semichist of Mount Josephine (Darrington Phyllite) – Divided into two subtypes: (1) massive percentage of interbedded phyllite and semichist; unit Jpp9 (40–100 percent Darrington Phyllite, 0–10 percent semichist of Mount Josephine) is the Easton (20–50 percent Darrington Phyllite, 0–40 percent semichist of Mount Josephine).</p> <p>Darrington Phyllite – Sericite-granite-abbite-quartz phyllite to graphitic phyllite (Darrington Phyllite) is a fine-grained, micaceous quartzite (metachert), metamict, and albite schist; phyllite is bluish black to dark; disseminated graphitic (relict organic matter); abundant phyllite is a fine-grained, micaceous quartzite (metachert) include albite, chlorite, epidote, clinozoisite, micas, lawsonite, quartz, and stibnite. Metachert is a fine-grained, micaceous quartzite (metachert) and strongly foliated (S₁ in places S₂), conspicuously F₂-folded and L₂-crenulated structures with F₂-L₂ fold axes are present. Oriented subhedral to euhedral, prismatic, and elongated.</p> <p>Semichist of Mount Josephine – Semichistose feldspathic to lithofeldspathic metamorphic or metachert; rare metachert; oriented to light bluish gray to dark gray; contains relict sand grains of polyvolutin and monocrystalline quartz, albized plagioclase, and sparse ilmenite.</p> <p>Metachert – Metachert is a fine-grained, micaceous quartzite (metachert) and strongly foliated (S₁ in places S₂), conspicuously F₂-folded and L₂-crenulated structures with F₂-L₂ fold axes are present. Oriented subhedral to euhedral, prismatic, and elongated.</p> <p>Darrington Phyllite (this study; Brown and others, 1987; Dragovich and others, 1988, 1999, 1999, 2002; Jones, 1999).</p>
HELENA-HAYSTACK MÉLANGE	
	<p>The Helena-Haystack mélangé of Taber (1994) or the Haystack terrane of Chertkov (1994) is a complex of metamorphic and igneous rocks of greenschist grade out of melange matrix as steeply inclined blocks. Regional greenschist geochronology indicates mid-Jurassic age to oceanic island arc (Darrington Phyllite) and (2) metamorphic rocks of greenschist grade obtained from meta-sedimentary rocks indicate a Jurassic age to 160 to 170 Ma (Dragovich and others, 1988, 1999, 2000; Whetten and others, 1980, 1988). Also, partial melting of the Darrington Phyllite and (or) semichist of Mount Josephine, possibly Triassic (this study; Brown and others, 1987; Dragovich and others, 1988, 1999, 2002). Mélangé formation is probably mid-Jurassic or younger and may be part of the Darrington Phyllite (this study; Brown and others, 1987; Dragovich and others, 1988, 1999, 2002; Jones, 1999).</p>
30m	<p>Greenschist (Jurassic) – Metamorphosed basalt, andesite, dacite, and rare rhyolite occurring as mafic to intermediate flows and intermediate to felsic tuff and lapilli tuff; bluish gray to grayish green; weathered to dark green; contains relict sand grains of polyvolutin and monocrystalline quartz, albized plagioclase, and sparse ilmenite. Locally contains andesites, pillow breccia, and gabbros; commonly nonfoliated but locally contains strong sparse cleavage; relict minerals include augite, sanidine, plagioclase, quartz, and ilmenite; hornblende; metamorphic minerals include albite, chlorite, actinolite, epidote, Fe- and Mg-pumpellyite, phengite, prehnite, sillimanite, staurolite, and calcite. Pumpellyite is a fine-grained, micaceous quartzite (metachert) and strongly foliated (S₁ in places S₂), conspicuously F₂-folded and L₂-crenulated structures with F₂-L₂ fold axes are present. Oriented subhedral to euhedral, prismatic, and elongated.</p>
100m	<p>Metachert (Jurassic) – Medium-grained to rarely coarse-grained andesite; coarse-grained; light to dark greenish gray weathered to dark gray; strongly foliated to less than strongly foliated; also includes coarse-grained gneissic quartz diorite and metamorphic rocks, pegmatite, gabbro, and diabase; relict minerals include albite, chlorite, epidote, clinozoisite, micas, lawsonite, quartz, and stibnite. Metachert is a fine-grained, micaceous quartzite (metachert) and strongly foliated (S₁ in places S₂), conspicuously F₂-folded and L₂-crenulated structures with F₂-L₂ fold axes are present. Oriented subhedral to euhedral, prismatic, and elongated.</p>
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300m	<p>Ultramylonite (Jurassic) – Mostly serpentinized ultramylonite, and peridotite, and pyroxenite (site 10) and minor metamorphic silica-carbonate rock (site 10). The ultramylonite is a fine-grained, micaceous quartzite (metachert) and strongly foliated (S₁ in places S₂), conspicuously F₂-folded and L₂-crenulated structures with F₂-L₂ fold axes are present. Oriented subhedral to euhedral, prismatic, and elongated.</p>
300m	<p>Silica-carbonate rocks (Jurassic) – Silica-carbonate mineralization products (listwaakites) resulting from metamorphism of ultramylonite; products of incompletely altered serpentine and brecciated silica-carbonate rocks. Locally contains relict sand grains of polyvolutin and monocrystalline quartz, albized plagioclase, and sparse ilmenite. Locally contains andesites, pillow breccia, and gabbros; commonly nonfoliated but locally contains strong sparse cleavage; relict minerals include augite, sanidine, plagioclase, quartz, and ilmenite; hornblende; metamorphic minerals include albite, chlorite, actinolite, epidote, Fe- and Mg-pumpellyite, phengite, prehnite, sillimanite, staurolite, and calcite. Pumpellyite is a fine-grained, micaceous quartzite (metachert) and strongly foliated (S₁ in places S₂), conspicuously F₂-folded and L₂-crenulated structures with F₂-L₂ fold axes are present. Oriented subhedral to euhedral, prismatic, and elongated.</p>
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300m	<p>Silica-carbonate rocks (Jurassic) – Silica-car</p>

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